



ALEXANDRIA, VA.  
THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 31.

It is reported, and published, that at the last caucus of the republican Senator; Mr. Hoar gave pronounced utterance to the following words:

"While I favor passing the tariff bill, sooner than that this Congress should pass the federal election bill, I would prefer to see every manufacturing establishment in Massachusetts burned to ashes and the people of that State required to labor in callous in which they could not make more than 50 cents per day and be required to live on codfish."

Mr. Hoar's well known malignant hate for the South and the people thereof warrant the belief that if he did not use the identical words above quoted, the feeling expressed therein is not very much exaggerated. To gratify his rancorous animosity toward, not his fellow citizens of the South, for they do not hold themselves as such, but for the people of the South, he would willingly reduce the wages of the laborers of his own State to fifty cents a day, and restrict their food to codfish. But as Mr. Hoar is sent to the Senate by the votes of the laborers of Massachusetts, and as they do not complain of him, no body else has the right to do so. Certainly the people of the South don't. They would infinitely prefer he would talk the way referred to than not, for such talk only tends to make them more solid.

MR. SPEAKER REED, in his reply to X. M. C. in the August number of the *North American Review*, says:

"In the parliamentary sense, presence always implies full sight and hearing of all that takes place. If a member, then, is present in full sight and sound of all occurrences, and if all action is loudly proclaimed by clerk or speaker, he is as much a party consenting to all that occurs as if he vociferated in his loudest tones. This all admit."

Mr. Blaine when Speaker of the House said:

"Members in their seats not voting cannot be counted in any way whatever. They may be censured by the Speaker for failing to perform their duty, but the Speaker cannot take cognizance of their presence except as they respond to the roll call."

How "great" men will differ! But an observable, though not a strange, thing about the matter referred to, is the fact that Mr. Reed not only agreed with Mr. Blaine when the words of the latter above quoted were written, but continued to do so until the republicans gained control of the House and he became Speaker. Mr. Reed has evidently adopted the doctrine of Commissioner Baum, now being tried for fraud and bribery, that a modern politician can't afford to be consistent.

MR. EDGAR ALLEN, of Richmond, more generally known in Virginia as "Yankee Allen," but spoken of in the northern newspapers as General Allen, says the Force bill, while not perfect, is the "most feasible check upon the existing determination to thwart the popular will and stifle the suffrage of the colored race in the South, and that unless it or some kindred measure is adopted by the present Congress, the republicans will have lost the only opportunity they have had in the last twelve years to do justice by a section of as faithful adherents as the republican party of the country ever had." Mr. Allen was poor when he came South, after the war. He is now rich. He has accumulated all his wealth in the section in which, he says, there is "an existing determination to thwart the popular will and stifle the suffrage of the colored race." It was reported some time ago that Mr. Allen contemplated selling out in Richmond and moving to Washington, where there is not only a determination to stifle the suffrage of the colored race, but where that suffrage is entirely suppressed. Entertaining such an opinion as Mr. Allen does of the South, the report referred to ought to be true.

WHEN MR. FREEMORE represented the 9th district of this State in Congress, he said he was determined that nobody in the House should be a bigger demagogue than himself, and that he would therefore vote not only to give every man a farm, but, in addition, \$500 to build a house on it. Upon this idea, but no other, all the southern democrats in Congress could vote for the sub-treasury bill. And besides, as the rich manufacturers, and ship, mine and railroad owners are grabbing at the contents of the government treasury, and as the republicans seem to be pushing the government toward the brink of destruction as rapidly as possible, it is hardly worth while to attempt to keep some of the farmers from reaching their share of the swag during the short time any of it will remain.

THE NEW YORK *Herald* says: "A southern newspaper intimates that in the event of the passage of the Force bill the southern people will require education as a qualification for the suffrage. We should like to see such a test, not only in southern but northern communities." Neither the southern paper referred to nor the *Herald* can be "well up" in the recent history of the United States, for if they were, they would know that by the terms upon which most of the southern States were readmitted into the Union, though the republicans declared they were never out of it, they were prohibited from imposing an educational qualification upon suffrage, and that too, though the northern States were allowed to retain that privilege, and exercise it to this day.

THE McKINLEY tariff bill imposes a higher duty on the articles farmers have to use than the tariff bill now in operation, high as that is. But even under the latter the American manufacturer can afford to, and does, sell his products to the foreign farmer at lower prices than those at which he lets the American farmer have them, and still make a large profit. How any poor man can support a high tariff party is puzzling, but how a poor farmer can do so passes human understanding.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1890.

Notwithstanding contrary statements, Congressman Bailey Browne's re-nomination is assailed with an obstinate, if not a dangerous opposition in the person of Capt. Stubbs of Gloucester, now the delegate from that county to the Virginia legislature. It is false, said Delegate Stubbs to the GAZETTE's correspondent, that Browne will have a "walk over" at the convention just called in our district. I am a candidate and have come to stay. My nomination is almost a certainty. As an old democrat, and readjuster and Confederate soldier, I have many friends outside the ranks of my own party. I am also a representative of the Alliance, and they number fully 5,000 members in our district. They are a power, and I was recently honored by an appointment in their order. Candidate Stubbs also referred, in an implied deprecatory and suppliant sort of way, to the alleged important alliance, offensive and defensive, which is said to obtain just at the present between Lawyer Browne and Editor Woltz of the *Fredericksburg Free Lance*. On the assumption that they were conspiring to harmonize things in that district, Delegate Stubbs was free to intimate that if Browne were less a lawyer and Woltz were more a farmer, their reported partnership would wear a more formidable look. As to the editor, he said there was not to be found a single hay seed in either his luxurious abode of hair or graceful whiskers, while as to Representative Browne, his profession of lawyer placed him without the possibility of any support from the "horny handed sons of toil" in the First Virginia district.

Senator Hoar has gone to Massachusetts, knowing that his election bill will not be called up immediately. His friends here say he did not make the speech he is reported to have made in the republican caucus in favor of the Force bill, but that he did say that bill was of more importance than the tariff bill, and that a way should be found by which it could be passed without delay.

Ex-Governor Cameron, of Virginia, has left the city. He was here, it is understood, in the interest of W. F. Pumphrey, of Ashland Va., who is an applicant for the position of engineer in the internal revenue service at Richmond, and who has some relics of the Confederate States, among them the proceedings of the executive sessions of the Confederate States Senate, which he wants to sell to the United States. But as it would require congressional action for the accomplishment of the latter object, and as such action is never speedy, negotiations have been opened with the Historical Society of Massachusetts for the sale of the articles referred to. Ex-Gov. Cameron, while talking about Virginia affairs, said it was owing to his recommendation while Governor that the money for the Lee statue in Richmond was not sunk in McCulloch bonds, and that as it was, the horse of the statue was made without eyes.

The impression seems to be increasing that the republicans have abandoned their scheme for pushing their Force bill through the Senate at this session, and that both parties in Congress will now do all they can to make an adjournment precitable by the last week in August.

Among the strangers at the Capitol to-day was Col. Woltz, of the *Fredericksburg Free Lance*. The Colonel says he thinks Mr. Hume will be an independent candidate for Congress, not from any thing Mr. Hume says, but because he doesn't say he won't be, and for that reason, Woltz does not feel at liberty to mention, but that if he shall there will not be a single republican in Stafford county who will not vote for him.

Langston, the colored contestant for Mr. Venable in the House, was at the Capitol to-day. He is by no means as gamey as he was some time ago, has evidently become a little "timid," and won't even say now whether he will be a candidate at next fall's election.

The split between Secretary Blaine and his party is evidently widening. The President has advised the republican managers in Congress to pay no attention to Mr. Blaine's suggestions about reciprocity, but to go ahead and pass the tariff bill as soon as possible and leave reciprocity to be provided for by subsequent treaties, and there is a strong feeling that a majority of the republicans in Congress on this question agree with Mr. Harrison.

#### VIRGINIA NEWS.

T. H. Smith has been appointed postmaster at Manchester.

Mrs. Noble B. Peacock died at her home near Wheatland, Loudoun county, on Monday.

Mrs. H. A. Gibson, relict of the late Dr. Gibson, of Clarke county, died last week, aged 83 years.

Montgomery county has chosen delegates favorable to the re-nomination of Paul C. Edmonds for Congress.

Governor McKinney pronounces the force bill "unnecessary, unequalled for and unconstitutional," but says Virginia is opposed to the system of boycotting.

The republicans of the First district met in Washington yesterday and decided to hold the Congressional convention in Fredericksburg on August 25th.

Martha Hopkins has sold to J. A. Seaton, Jr., of Fairfax county, a house and lot on the west side of St. Asaph street between Gibson and Franklin, for \$500.

Mrs. Ellen M. Gregor Ewell, wife of Dr. Jesse Ewell, sr., of Prince William county, died at Dumblane, in that county, on the 7th instant, in the 91st year of her age.

A double tenement house on Church street, Norfolk, was burned last night, and several persons narrowly escaped with their lives. Miss Pauline Singer was badly burned.

Yesterday near Waynesboro, William and John Kibler, with John S. Komack, were out hunting. William Kibler separated from the other two, and returned to Waynesboro about midnight. John Kibler and Komack had not returned at nine o'clock at night, and William started out to look for them. When about thirty steps from them, John Kibler pulled up his gun and said, "Halt!" and when about twenty steps apart, John struck his brother, and fired. The lead struck his brother, piercing his breast, causing instant death. He was arrested but John supposed that his gun was empty. He was acquitted. The deceased leaves a wife and two children.

The Tennessee republicans yesterday nominated Lewis L. Baxton for Governor. Their platform endorsed President Harrison the federal election bills and the other republican measures.

#### Telegraphic Brevities.

Mrs. Rebecca Cable, mother of Geo. W. Cable died at her home in Northampton, Mass., this morning.

The British squadron, under Vice-Admiral Watson, arrived at Newport, R. I., this morning, and were greeted with salutes from Fort Adams and the navy training station.

Unless Aldrich & Bremner, of Chicago, accede to the demands of their striking journeymen bakers, it has been decided by the bakers' union to declare a shut down of every bakery in the city, including those which have acceded to the strikers' terms.

It is said that the officers of the Modern Woodmen, a mutual life insurance company, have been conducting the affairs of the concern in a crooked manner and to avoid responsibility tried to remove the headquarters from Illinois to Iowa, but an injunction has been issued restraining them from doing so.

The bodies of a boy and a girl who were drowned by the collision in Baltimore harbor on Monday night, were recovered to-day. All the missing are now accounted for, Laura Wooden who was supposed to have been drowned, having returned home.

Yesterday afternoon gas was struck at Kingsville, Ont., at a depth of 900 feet, and the flow is now estimated at 20,000,000 cubic feet a day. The roar is deafening, and when the vein was struck drills were thrown high in air.

Jeremiah Miller, a woodchopper, living in a lonely cabin on North Mountain, eight miles from Mechanicsburg, Pa., becoming jealous of his wife, shot and mortally her yesterday and then killed himself.

Geo. L. Schuyler, of New York, a guest on the yacht *Electra*, of the New York yacht squadron, off New London, Conn., was found dead in his cabin this morning.

A violent outbreak of diphtheria has appeared at Red Bay, a fishing settlement on the Labrador coast and half the population of 300 are down with the disease.

After being out for fourteen weeks the strike of the clockmakers in Philadelphia has ended in a victory for the laboring men.

Two attempts to wreck the "Flying Yankee" fast express from St. John, N. B., for Boston were made near Chelsea last night.

Dr. Wm. Brodie, aged 67, one of the best known physicians in Michigan, died last evening at his home in Detroit.

The North Dakota republican State convention last night nominated Capt. Burke, of Fargo, for Governor.

Permission for the landing of the wife of Dr. Langdon, a Chinese dentist at San Francisco, has been denied.

The amount of gold engaged for shipment to Europe so far this week amounts to \$2,500,000. This first mechanical patent was issued in this country 100 years ago to-day.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

The new \$2,000,000 loan of the B and O Railroad has all been taken.

Mr. Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, has been re-nominated for Congress.

The President yesterday evening went to Cape May where he will stay the remainder of the week.

In consequence of the failure of the rice crop starvation is reported in all the large cities of Japan.

There will probably be from 35 to 40 Farmers' Alliances met in the next United States House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives yesterday agreed on the conference report of the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Eugene Confield, 17 years old, shot and killed his stepfather, K. H. Boyden, for assaulting his mother, at St. Louis, yesterday.

Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson yesterday called at the White House and made a final tender of his resignation, to take effect at once.

The democrats of the fourth Georgia congressional district yesterday nominated C. L. Moses, an alliance man, to succeed Representative Grimes.

It is said that Salvador is ready for arbitration. Her troops have been victorious over the Guatemalans and she is prepared but not anxious for more fight.

The tin-plate and sugar items in the tariff bill are likely to cause a break in the republican line in the Senate. It is thought there will be a modification of the tin-plate clause.

Seven bodies of persons drowned in the Louis-Virginia collision in the Baltimore harbor on Monday, were taken from the water yesterday, making eight so far recovered. One of the injured died. This makes twelve now accounted for, while two, and perhaps three, are still missing.

A disastrous conflagration broke out last night on the lake front in Chicago. It began on the docks of Fitzsimmons & Connell, and quickly spread to the lumber yards. Ten acres of lumber were consumed, together with 40 freight cars. The direction of the wind alone saved the shipping and warehouses in the vicinity. The loss will not exceed \$300,000. Five hundred thousand telegraph poles, a great quantity of railroad ties and oak plank, besides wharfing material, several huge store buildings and a gigantic pile-driver were destroyed.

The town of Terra Alta, W. Va., was excited yesterday, the cause being the arrest of Marshall Spindler, a prominent merchant of the town, and his wife, upon the charge of arson. During the trial the crowd was greatly surprised when a quiet-looking, well-dressed lady walked up to the magistrate's desk and preferred the charge of bigamy against Spindler. It was alleged that Spindler was married to the prosecuting witness on the 31 day of December, 1879, in Somerset county, Pa., and that afterwards in Covington, Ky., he married Hattie McGargle with whom he has been living in Terra Alta. He was held for the grand jury to answer the charge of bigamy.

During the last week 76,311 tons of coal were shipped from the Cumberland region.

Two thirds of summer has gone.

#### OFFICIAL.

##### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At a called meeting of the Board of Aldermen held July 30, 1890, there were present: Wm. H. Marbury, esq., President, and Messrs. Hinken, Bryant, Thompson, McKenzie and Goodrich.

The petition of Dr. G. T. Kilpstein asking permission to erect two frame houses on the east side of Fayette street, near the corner of Prince, between King and Prince streets, was granted.

The board then adjourned.

M. P. VINCENT, Clerk.

##### COMMON COUNCIL.

At a called meeting of the Common Council of the city of Alexandria, Va., held on the 30th day of July, 1890, there were present: John T. Sweeney, esq., President, and Messrs. Aitchison, W. S. Moore, Snowden, Fisher, Feltenger, Davis, Harrison, French Smoot, Strider, Uhler and Harry Smoot.

Messrs. James Smith and Dr. G. T. Kilpstein were granted the privileges of the floor for the purpose of making statements in reference to the petition of the latter for permission to erect two frame buildings on Fayette street, near Prince.

The petition having been received from the Board of Aldermen, their action was concurred in. The board then adjourned.

JNO. T. JOHNSON, Clerk.

#### CITY COUNCIL.

A meeting of the City Council was held last night at the instance of Wm. H. Marbury, esq., President of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of considering a petition of Dr. Geo. T. Kilpstein for permission to erect two frame houses near Prince street, fronting on Fayette street.

##### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The President stated the object of the meeting, had Dr. Kilpstein's petition read, and said the main objection to the erection of the houses had been made by Mr. James Smith, living near the premises, and his protest did not seem valid, for the reason that he had signified his intention of withdrawing all opposition if the D. C. would remove a pump which now stood in front of his (S's) house, also that he would interpose no objection if Dr. Kilpstein would purchase his house for \$3,000, he having given but \$800 for it originally.

Mr. Bryant said he was not prepared to vote for granting the privilege until he had made a more thorough examination into the matter. He had heard of Mr. Smith's objections, and should like to see them put to the proper test. He had suggested to President Sweeney, of the Common Council, that Dr. Kilpstein's petition be referred to the committee on streets with power to act. Mr. Bryant then detailed the case of Dr. B. Ford Brown, who had asked permission to build a frame office within the fire limits, and who having grown tired of waiting for the consent of Council had erected a brick office. It would be inconsistent on the part of the city fathers to grant a privilege to one and deny the same to another. Moreover he doubted the legality of granting such requests without propriety; Council might get in litigation with the insurance companies.

The President mentioned several instances where frame houses had been erected within the fire limits without the permission of Council.

It having been ascertained that Mr. Smith and Dr. Kilpstein were in the building, it was suggested that they be allowed to make their respective statements before the board, and these gentlemen were ushered into the chamber.

Dr. Kilpstein said he had commenced building his houses under the impression that he was beyond the fire limits, and had gotten them somewhat advanced before he was told by the Superintendent of Police that he was violating any law. He had supposed that Henry street, not Fayette, was the limit, and had commenced work under that impression, but had since discovered that he had been misinformed. He had been apprised of Mr. Smith's objections and had used all reasonable means to remove that gentleman's aversion to the proposed houses, but his efforts having proved futile, he had brought the matter before Council. He detailed Mr. Smith's objections, one being that the insurance on his property lying contiguous would be increased, and said he had seen Mr. Wise and ascertained from that gentleman that such would not be the case. He then stated in substance what Mr. Marbury had said in reference to the complainant desiring to compromise the matter provided the speaker would give him \$2,000 for his house or remove the pump on his (S's) corner. Mr. Smith's property, he was confident, would be in no wise injured by the houses he intended to build.

Mr. Smith, in answer to the Doctor's statement, said he hadn't any recollection of mentioning insurance once in the course of his objections until Dr. Kilpstein showed him a note from Mr. Wise stating that his insurance would not be increased. He then proceeded to state how he thought these proposed buildings would damage his property, the principal one being that the back windows would overlook his yard and render the house untenable; besides the pump he complained of would be used still more by the occupants of the new houses; but, waiving every other objection, it was proposed to erect these frames within the fire limits, contrary to law, and he seriously objected to such procedure. Capt. Taylor, who occupied the speaker's house, which is contiguous to the new structures, threatened to move if the building was persisted in.

A long colloquy then followed between these gentlemen, questions being propounded and answered. Dr. Kilpstein minutely described the proposed buildings and endeavored to show that property in the neighborhood would not be damaged, while Mr. Smith persisted in urging his objections, asserting that the pump complained of would become a greater nuisance than ever by the increased demand upon it, while the yard of his house would be rendered public and the premises hard to rent.

Queries were put to the contestants by several members of the board, and both sides having been heard, a vote was taken on Dr. Kilpstein's petition and it was granted, with a sort of informal understanding that the pump complained of by Mr. Smith would be taken from the front of his premises, after which the Aldermen adjourned.

##### COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council had ten members present, and when the application of Dr. George T. Kilpstein for permission to put up two frame houses of four rooms each on Fayette street, near Prince, came in granted by the Board of Aldermen.

President Sweeney doubted whether such permission did not, on the first night it was introduced, require the vote of twelve members, and after some "drumming" the attendance of Messrs. Moore and Ballenger was obtained.

Then Mr. James Smith objected to the granting of Dr. Kilpstein's application, and Dr. K. made a statement to the Council, both statements being the same made to the Board of Aldermen.

After some questions propounded to Mr. Smith by Mr. Usher, the Council, without debate, unanimously concurred in the action of the Board of Aldermen.

##### Fauquier Items.

The total decrease in the assessment of lands, &c., in Fauquier county, as compared with 1885, is \$1,500,000.

Mr. B. N. Brooke, who has been in Europe for several months, returned to Warrenton a few days ago and will remain there for some time.

The Board of Supervisors has ordered a county levy of 30 per cent. of state tax. In addition, instead of 25 per cent. for county purposes; also a county levy of 8 cents on \$100 for free schools, and a district tax for free schools in Scott district of 4 cents, in Centre of 8 cents, in Lee of 8 cents, and in Cedar run of 10 cents.

In the County Court on Monday last G. L. Seaton was appointed and qualified as Commissioner of Roads for Scott district; Clinton M. Peach qualified as administrator of W. Seldon Peach, deceased; the will of Silas Hume, deceased, was admitted to probate, and Edwin Hume qualified as executor; the will of Mary E. Foster, deceased, was admitted to probate, and James R. Foster qualified as executor; the will of Mary L. Skinker, deceased, was admitted to probate.

Messrs. A. P. Payne, J. P. Jeffries and Eppa Hinton, Jr., commissioners in Stouffville, Gray, sold on Monday two tracts of land, one containing 63 acres and 7 poles, and the other 95 acres and 5 poles to J. M. Alico for \$15 per acre. General W. H. Payne and Col. W. W. Williamson, trustees, have sold the Foley House and lot, in the town of Warrenton, to Albert Fletcher for \$800. J. P. Jeffries, trustee, has sold 72½ acres near Orleans, belonging to C. B. Ashby, to J. A. Bethune for \$500, and Eppa Hinton, Jr., trustee, has sold 100 acres, belonging to Andrew V. Payne, to G. A. Wines for \$5.50 per acre.



#### ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

Proceedings of Congress.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.

##### SENATE.

Under the new order for the despatch of business the Senate met at 10 a. m. There were, however, not more than ten Senators present during the prayer, and, after the chaplain had retired, Mr. Gorman suggested the fact that there was no quorum present. The roll was called, and 32 Senators answered to their names—11 less than a quorum—whereupon the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to request the attendance of absent Senators. By 10:20 a quorum had appeared; one of the latest to arrive being Mr. Sherman, who offered the resolution by which the time of meeting had been advanced an hour; and this circumstance was jealously commented on by some of the democratic Senators.

It was suggested by Mr. Edmunds and others that the journal should give the names of the absentees when the roll call was completed, and the names of those subsequently reporting, in the order in which they arrived.

Mr. Hale thought, however, that the rule under which the Senate was now operating should not be made any more obnoxious than it now was.

Mr. Harrison gave it as his opinion that if the fact of the journal giving the names of absentees would have the effect of bringing a quorum at the hour of meeting, it ought to be done. If so early an hour was found inconvenient, the Senate should fix an hour that would be convenient. It was grossly unjust to the members of the minority to be compelled to be present and waste their time until it suited the conveniences of other Senators to appear and make a quorum to discharge the business of the body. He would favor any measure that would lead to bring a quorum (at least) of the Senate at the hour fixed for meeting, whatever hour that may be.

No action was taken on the suggestion, but all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

A communication from the Secretary of the Interior was presented. While the letter was being read Mr. Aldrich suggested that (in order to save time) the reading should be dispensed with and the letter printed, but Mr. Gorman said that he wished to hear the letter.

After the reading had been resumed it was again interrupted by Mr. Sherman, who did not wish the business delayed by it.

Mr. Gorman remarked that if the Senator from Ohio had been in the chamber in time this morning, under his own resolution the document could have been read and the public business facilitated. He said to the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Rhode Island that the desire for haste manifested by them, the attempt to go through business at an inconsiderate speed, was ill timed; and that that course ought not to be continued. He had come to the chamber at 10 o'clock in compliance with the resolution offered by the Senator from Ohio, but that Senator and a good many others who had insisted on the adoption of the resolution, were not present. He would not submit to have any Senator intimate that because he wanted a public document read in order to get information from it, his object was to delay the public business.

Mr. Sherman resented the emphasizing of the fact that he had come into the chamber this morning fifteen minutes after the hour fixed for meeting.

The question whether the document should be read was put to the Senate, and was decided in the negative.

Mr. Gorman said at all events he had never been, and never expected to be, the author of a resolution compelling the Senate to meet at an extraordinary hour, and then fail to put in an appearance. But what he particularly resented was the intimation (rather by manner than by speech) that his object was delay. There was no foundation for it.

The presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) said that the letter from the Secretary of the Interior, with the accompanying documents, would be printed in a public document.

Mr. Frye said it had been agreed that the river and harbor bill would be taken up on Friday of next week.

The conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up and agreed to.

The consideration of the tariff bill was then resumed.

Mr. McPherson spoke of the bill as being "a big steal, from beginning to end," and said that he would move reductions in matters affecting the industries of his own State just as he would in matters affecting the industries of other States.

Mr. Vance rose to ask Mr. McPherson a question, but before he had a chance to do so he was himself asked by Mr. Hiseock if he would do the same in reference to the industries of North Carolina. "I did not know," said Mr. Vance, "that I had constituted the Senator from New York my guardian or mentor for the purpose of anticipating what I am going to say. God forbid that I should ever intend to say what he thinks I ought to say in reference to this tariff bill." [Laughter]

##### HOUSE.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution for the investigation of the charges of corruption against members of the House, contained in a recent editorial in the *National Economist*. Mr. Oates said that when a charge of this character was made by a journal of respectability and wide circulation, it should not be passed over in silence. If the charge was true the country ought to know it. If it was not true, it was due to the good name of the members of the House that this fact should be established.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, contended that the resolution did not present a question of

privilege. The charge made in the editorial was indefinite.

Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, said that it was generally understood that the Speaker passed all the bills in this House. Therefore the charge was an inferential charge against the Speaker and as *amicus curie*, he thought that the resolution should be adopted.

Mr. Peters, of Kansas, was opposed to dignifying the editorial by paying any attention to it. The man who could pen such an article must be either corrupt or a man of the deepest ignorance. There was not a man in the House who did not know that the charge was absolutely false. He denied that the writer had any right to make a charge in the name of the Farmers' Alliance. There were some members of the Farmers' Alliance who were demagogues, and were attempting to lead the alliance into politics; and outside of its legitimate sphere of action, and these men were feeling upon just such utterances as this editorial contained. They were trying to create the impression that all public men were corrupt; and that they were the only virtuous men in the Union and therefore should be put into office.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, characterized the additional charge as an assault upon the integrity of the House and argued that the House owed it to its fair fame to have the matter investigated. After further discussion the Speaker ruled that the resolution was not a privileged one.

The House sustained the decision of the chair—an appeal having been taken by Mr. Oates—by a vote of yeas 95; nays 71.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil bill.

#### Foreign News.

MECCA, July 31.—The cholera epidemic here shows no sign of abatement. The deaths from the disease average eighty daily.

SYDNEY, Australia, July 31.—The steamer Lubeck, from Apia, brings rumors of disorders in the Samoan villages.